## Business Motices.

New Principle! No Poison! RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE; Or, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,

For the Prevention and Cure of

Fover and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other In. termittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Billous Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptems; Typhoid
Fever, Yelow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night

Sweats, and all other torms of disease WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN MALARIA OF MIASMA. Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. Chilton, and its effica-

cy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally and the proprietor JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL. ASTONISHING TESTIMORY. "CARLISLE. Pa., Oct. 29, 1855.
"Gastlemen: With respect to your Electric Oil, I can only say there was never anything like it. Persons are coming for it from all directions, and report the most wonderful cures of Sores, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Neura gia, Headachs, &c., I ever heard of before. Truly yours. B. K. KEIFFAR." The ELECTRIC OIL is a soothing balm for all Acces, Pains. Bruless, Swellings, Sores, &c. Ladies find it cures Sore Nipples and Caked Breasts. Crippes are taken off their crutcues in a single night. Ask the thousands who are daily benefited by its use. Sold by every Druggist in city, town and country; by Mr. Louis, Hudson-st.; by Mr. Guion, Bowery; by Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by the general agents. Bannes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Du suc-st.

RICH SILKS .- 20,000 yards rich dress Silks only 4/ per yard, worth 6/. 25,600 yards Plais and Stripe Si ks, out 6/ worth 8/. 1000 extra heavy Plaid and Stripe at 6/, worth 8// 50. 12,000 yards colored Motive Antique out; \$2 per yard, 8// 26/. Towns & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 22 Granist.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS at 5/ .- Just received 5 cases of sich Plaid Meriacs at the low price of 62; cents, worth 7/. Also 2 cases Plaid Poplins at 2/, worth 4/.
E. H. LEADHEATER & Co. No. 347 Broadway.

PRINTED DE LAINES.-Ten cases Printed De PRINTED DE LAINES.—Ten Cases Printed De Laines at 1/6 per yd., worth 1/6; 8 cases De Laines at 1/6 per yd., worth 2/; 560 pieces superior Persian De Laines and Cas ameres at 2/ per yd., worth 5/; 259 pieces French (all wo)l De Leides, only 4/ per yd., worth \$h. S & M. E. Tower, & Co., Co umbian Hall, No. 28, Grandest.

SILKS! SILKS!-Rich Dress Silks from Auction at reduced prices, will be offered This DAY; elso, 369 Finio Wool long Shawls at \$5, worth \$5. E. H. LEADHEATER & Co., No. 347 Sroadway.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING !-\$25 for \$8. A large lot fine Black Cloth DRESS COATS, fashionably out, beautifully made and lined throughout with Sain, wellworth \$25, selling at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 55 and & Fulkonet. at \$81.

FRENCH MERINOES .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer This Week 10 cases superfine FRENCH MERINORS, comprising every color and stade worth \$1.25, which we shall sell at \$1 per yard. Also, 5 cases french Merinose, worth \$1, at only 75 cts. per yard.

See M. E. TOWLE & Co.

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

NOTICE .- You will find a fashionable and well-

made stock el Winter Clothing
at our celebrated Cheep House, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corne
of Names.

DEVLIN & JESUP.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-workly austion sale of Stocks and Sonos, This Day (Thursday), at 125 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further par-ticulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office. No. 4 Broad-st. WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THINTER YEARS in use and have sever failed to preserve her contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes, secured by BRANNAN'S LA BELLE LOCK, which a proof against powder and burglers, for sale by STRAINS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

"The Boston Transcript is exercised with the following wast:

""WANTED—A sight at a quarterly gas-bill which is of less amount than the one we just paid for the preceding quarter?"

"If The Transcript would place one of KIDDER'S GAS REQUATORS on its gas me er, it would be very quickly gratified by the sight of what it would, as we have made a reduction of 50 precent, and nights increasing in length at that"

(Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

(Chicago Tribune.

Study economy, and get a REGULATOR at No. 202 Broadway

J. L. Douglass, Secretary.

BLANKETS .-BRANKETS (large size), #4 25 per pair.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway,
Corner White-st., N. Y.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE 6/ per yard.

All other goods at equally low prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS,-Good BRUSSELS at 16 cents per yard.

All other goods at equally low prices.

Per enson & Humphrey,
No. 379 Broadwa

INDIA-RUBBER OVERSHOES-The best finished. tiphtest, and at the same time most durable RUBBER OVER-shore of every variety. Ladier, Misses and Gontlemen's, for sels wholesale and retail at the GOODWER RUBBER DEFOT, No. 335 Broadway, but seen Warren and Chambers-sts.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German, and American FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIBS, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

STILL TAIUMPHANT!!

The Report of the American institute Committee on Scales

reads thus:

FAIRMANNS & Co., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale—
Gold Medal.

FAIRMANNS & Co.—For Platform Scale perfectly correct, with

VAIBBBES & Co.—Prescription Scale—Diploma. FAIRBBES & Co.—For God Coin Detector, and Post-Office

Balance—Diploma.

The Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute just what they are warranted to prove on every trial and in every-day service—"perfectly correct."

They are manufactured, as theretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render than perfect as regards werkmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.

blusset.

Nearly 10 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now flered to the business public, among watch are:

EALINGAL TRACK and DEFOT SCALES.

EAV and COAL SCALES, with from lovess. Warehouse Scales.

Store Scales in great variety.

Also, a meat Family Scale which should be found in every

Ouse,
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
BARKERS' And DEUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD-COIN SCALES.
And in short, the most extensive and complete assertment of reighing Apparatus to be found in the United States. No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER!

A choice fresh stock of India Rubber Coats, Capes, Ovemboes and Boots, Gloves and Mittens, Horse Covers, & co, at D. Hoddman's, Warchouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Gentlemen's Under Gar-

ments of every description; Shirts Drawers, Woelary, &c.; Gloves, Cravats, Beaufort, Napoleon, Motre Antique and De Julyilles, Tirs, Collans, Shawis, Handkerchiefs, &c., at the lowest prices. 8. BOOTHEY, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and Pills are highly recommended for the cure of erysipelas. They act in unusual apon the systems, cleaning and parifying the blood, and never fall to cure any skin disease, however despraint the case may be. Soid at the manufactories, No. 80 Manden and, New York, and No 244 Strand, London, and by all draggusts, at 25a., 62jc., and \$\Phi\$1 per pot or box.

BROCATELLES. SATIN DELAINES, DAMASKS, CORRIGES, WINDOW SHADES, LARGE CURTAUS, &C. -KELTY & FRANCISON, No. 73: Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufastories in France. Some New Styles ever before brought out. R. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheep, and there large and increasing trade is a proof that M's appreciated. No. 79! Broadway and Resdest.

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT 50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT WIRROW SHADES AT great bargains; Lace and Music Current from motion; Brocatcles, Satin De Laines, Cornices, Sands, Pins, Brasses, Buff and White Lieuen, Shade Trimmings, Upbolstory Goods, at prices defying competition. The public are lavited to call and examine before purphending.

W. O. Eriks, Nos. 46 and 458 Foarlest.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for mle at reduced prices, the choiceat selection of Ladies' Revi-CULES, Nocklacca, Tellet Casse, Jot Bracelots, Traveling Ba-bots, Fass, Fertuniery and Soaps; also every variety of Toys, Bolls and Games, at Rogkes's Fancy Barser, 449 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. Frrcu, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption, Le., Office No. 714 Breadway, open daily (San-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Discusses of the Heart, and all Chronic Discusses of Males and Fermiles. Consumtation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- WIGS AND TOUPEES. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DIE.—This calculate.

This celebrated establishment is No. RS Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Brit. Barcherion's Wies and Touries have improvements by a greater a greating in beauty of arrangement so peculiar over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculis to this house. The largest stock of Wius in the world. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Disease of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Searebory and Absorbert, (moluding the glands and skin.) Netwoor and Motor Systems of the the Human Economy.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING; Or, the Way to Kajof Life and the Conferts, and to secure Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By R. S. Blarti, M. O., No. 856 Broadway, New-York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. Blayin by listing, stating their cases fully. Office hours 9 to 4.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPSE. stand profunitents above all somposition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying all famous Dvs. the greatest tandard article of its kind throughout the corld. His new style of Wics and Tourezs are perfection itself. Wholesal-gad rated at Caura-passive. No. 6. Aster House.

To PAPER MAKERS.-We have in store and to arrive within fifeen days 2000 sales Forsign and 0 ones to Raos, all grades, which we offer at Low Parces to responsible buyers. Pepermakers injug in Winter stock will do well to order from us personally or by letter.

JOHN PERSTLEY & Co.,
Rag Warehouse 257 Front-st; Paper Warehouse, 120 Nassaud.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855.

Subscribers to The Taisune wishing their Post-Office ad dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications SUBSCRIBERS wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUSE changed, must state the old address as well as the new. To OUR FRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, fre-quently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and evry frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office

The North Star arrived from Cowes at an early hour yesterday merning, after a long and boisterous passage. She brings one day's later news from Europe, which appeared in a part of our morning edition of yesterday. It contains no fact of great

The interesting ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a chapel at Sailors' Snug Harbor, at Staten Island, was celebrated yesterday. The report may be found elsewhere.

The cause of the rise of half a cent in the price of beef on foot yesterday, is sufficiently explained in our report of the cattle market on the last page. The attention of the officers of the New-York railroads is also called to the same report, to notice the fact that the increase of price of freight upon cattle is likely to drive the business off to the Penasylvania roads and the Baltimore and Ohio roads. Drovers say they cannot pay the advanced rate. We should rather say consumers cannot pay them, since to that complexion will it come at last.

COLES BASHFORD (Republican) is the Governor elect of Wisconsin. The returns from the new Northern Counties, which came to hand last evenng, settle the question. The defeated candidate is Wm. A. Barstow, the present Democratic Governor. Wisconsin is sure for a Republican President next year.

#### THE STUART TRIAL

Justice Stuart, in his remarks on the rendering of the verdict that he was not guilty but ought to resign, solemnly averred his entire innocence of the charge laid against him, and charged the woman Connolly with partial and most material falsehood in her testimony inculpating him. We think he was less explicit in these averments than the ends of public justice absolutely requiredthat he should have stated precisely wherein and to what extent the woman's testimony was false. We trust he may yet do so; and, though the publication will no longer be privileged as against actions for libel, as it would have been had he made his statement in open Court, we tender him the use of our columns for this purpose. If there be an explanation which exculpates one of our City's criminal judges from the alleged complicity and fraternity with the very worst of harlots and felons, it is due to the reputation of New-York

that such explanation be fully set forth. And, while he is about it, we could wish that the Judge would enlighten the public as to the working of the machinery of Justice in our City, especially with regard to the entering of this satisfaction on an untried indictment, or by whatever Yankee term the performance known to lawyers as not pros. may be expressed. It does seem to us, judging from the testimony adduced, thatquite apart from the consideration of Judge Stuart's conduct in the premises-this power of nol. pros. in the hands of the District Attorney is very imperfectly guarded and loosely cieed. If any officer may, on his mere volition, and by a stroke of the pen, set at liberty a determined and dangerous burglar or thief, how do we know that corruption may not yet invade the department of that officer? What is there to hinder even a District-Attorney from being tempted, if five-hundred-dollar bills are to be earned so easily and with scarcely a chance for exposure? We do not imply that any of our present prosecuting officers have ever taken money for such an act: but it does seem to us that Justice Stuart is not the man to have invented and first put in operation this mode of adding to the incomes of our ministers of justice. Depend on it, there have been loose dealings with indicted or arrested culprits in our Courts before Mrs. Margaret Murphy -Ascencio-Duval-Connolly, ever paid that famous visit to Justice Stuart in February last.

We have had a sample of two of the highest functionaries connected with our criminal jurisprudence combining to bring another, with whom they were necessarily on terms of daily intimacy. to justice for his alleged corruption in office; and the public thanks them for their moral courage and firmness in the discharge of duty. Whatever may be the fact, there is no doubt, we presume, that Recorder Smith and District-Attorney Hall believed Judge Stuart culpable, and therefore denounced him. That they were obliged to bargain with desperate criminals, and allow one such to escape from the toils of justice, in the discharge of this painful duty, was perhaps unavoidable Cannot Judge Stuart evince equal heroism in his devotion to the same high purpose? Can he not enlighten the public, for example, as to the impunity enjoyed by the hordes of blacklegs, and policy venders, and brothel-keepers, who infest our City The law says these social vampires shall be ar. rested, indicted, punished: why is it never done? Capt. Carpenter states that he has often reported some of these crimicals and crime inciters to his superiors; but that was the end of it. Every three months or so, some police functionary makes a swoop on a gang of shabby negroes, gambling for pennies or drinks in the back room of some low grogshop, and marches them off in triumph to the station : but the magnates of the gambling fraternity, who give game suppers nightly in their sumptuous palaces, and spend \$30,000 a year out of the plunder of school after school of green dupes-the boss policy-backer, who is said to make twice as much on the daily sales of his hundreds of retailers-we never hear of the law taking a rank hold of them. Nay; we think it would not often be suspected, from the annual Messages of our Mayors and the semi-annual Reports of our Chiefs of Police, that such a crime as gambling existed in our City of New-York. It does seem to us that

Justice is blind here, at least in one of her

optics, and squints viciously with the other. Can-

not Judge Stuart perform an operation that will tend to restore her visual integrity?

## munity ?

The Committee appointed by the last Legislature for the investigation into abuses of criminal procedure in this City recently met and appointed Senstor Cre-by chairman. They adjourned until the first Mon lay of I ecember, when the Hon. H. Baker of Mostgomers will be able to join the Committee whose remaining members will be Senator Hopkins and Assembly men Stuyve ant and O'Keefe. There being a majority from the rural part of the S ate. it is to be hoved that no considerations of metropolitan delicacy will interfere with a thorough fun igation of the Augean stables of criminal deraliction in New-York before the next Legislature shall come to cleanse them.

Not the least important abuse to attack will be the liability of the Jury system to fraud and corruption. In so far as the Commissioner of Jurors, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff's Officers are concerned with the selection of jurors for criminal courts the duty of the Committee will properly be to investigate the official conduct of these

It is not a little singular that on the original Baker penel so many friends of the accused homicides of William Poole appeared as jurors. Of course the panel was very acceptable to the Aldermen, who have not been so anxious to be tried since the jurors in question stand discharged. The Commissioner of Jurors becomes the bail of Judge Stuart, although afterward he resigns, and forthwith a panel is returned upon which is recorded as many "Hindoos" as there had been friends to Baker and Herrick upon the other. Nay, upon the very Petit Jury which recently brought in the prototype of the Irish verdict, "Not guilty of borse-stealing if he leaves the country," were the recent Hindoo candidate for County Clerk, and a relative of Mr. Joe Taylor, the Hindoo Street Commissioner, and a brother of Alderman Briggs, the great original Know-Nothing in the Common Council, together with a sprinkling of lesser lights from the councils of that immaculate Order. All this may be and perhaps is very accidental. but it looks suspicious, as Recorder Riker once told the larcener of a watch, denying his guilt when the watch he claimed as his own bore the name of the prosecutor.

It is also very strange, in connection with these matters, that men of Hindeo proclivities under indictment are permitted to visit the councils and asseverate their innocence, and claim the fraternal protection of the Order. It is especially strange when the Hindoo organ comes out the morning following the Stuart vertict and welcomes the erring brother with cordial rhetoric. Let the Legislative Committee, then, inquire thoroughly into the liabilities of the jury system to abuse. Prevention is the certain cure of municipal evils.

#### THE POLICE.

A few evenings ago at one of the numerous drinking saloons in Broadway a brutal assault was perpetrated by a man upon the person of a young woman. The policeman on the beat arrested the criminal, took him some distance down a side street, and then set him at liberty. What the relations of the parties were-whether the police man claims the wretch as a friend by whom it was necessary to stand-we know not; but certain it is, neither at the Tombs nor the Police Courts has the case since been heard of. This affair is one among many of a similar character; but if a word be said against the Police, the members of that body are highly and virtuously indignant. Never was sensitiveness less justified by the facts. The Police corps has good men in it no doubt, but the mass are notorious for anything but an exemplary fidelity in the discharge of their duty. The patrolmen, in whose hands lie the guardianship of the City, leave their Station houses at regular hours; and in the majority of Wards nothing is heard from them until the expiration of their time of service. Let us accompany one of the patrolmen and see how he performs his functions. From the Station house he repairs to his post, which he commences to traverse, trying the doors and window shutters of each house to see if they are secure: and having finished his beat, he halts. Au acquaintance may come along at this point, and the patrolman is ready accordingly for half an hour's chat. Proceeding onward, he encounters the next patrolman and, being both seated on a barrel or ccal box, discuss the events of the day. These being settled within an hour, our conversational guardian moves on toward his starting point, and on the way answers his Sergeant's rap; but before he has twice traversed his beat, he has stopped to exchange views with half a dozen acquaintances. Gangs of young rowdies, seated under awnings at the corners of the streets, are unmolested by him if they are only quiet as he passes-If a fight occurs he may not come at all, or arrive when it is over. It would be disagreeable to ar. rest an offender, who might prove to be a friend with whom he daily smokes and drinks, and heaven forbid that the duties of friendship should be violated. Or, to arrest a stranger, would require him to be up at 7 in the morning to hand the unknown over to the Police Court. So, it is best to keep out of the way until the row is over; then, as he has seen no blows struck, he is not required to make an arrest. A noisy drunkard, how ever, may get lodged in the Tombs for ten days. for his arrest does not require an early turnout on the part of the policeman. Though at many of the corners of Broadway and other streets gangs of rowdies are nightly in the habit of congregating and insulting lone women who may chance to pass or not unfrequently assaulting some person, the patrolman does not interfere with them further than to tell them to disperse. They accordingly do so, but return as soon as the policeman's back is turned. We have heard complaints made o these rowdy assemblages, and the excuse given by the policemen for not breaking them up is that the magistrate will discharge such as are arrested The difficulty, however, is that the policemen are boon companions of the rowdies during the day. It is believed that regular and heavy payments are made to the police by the keepers of houses of prostitution, for the protection of their business, and no influence is more potent in the making and unmaking of policemen than the influence wielded by the proprietors, lessees and occupants of these houses. Thousands of dollars are annually paid by them for political purposes; thousands more doled out in small items of new clothing and presents to the police, and still other thousands in

The recent case of a high officer on trial for misdemeanor affords some insight into this whole! sale moral corruption. Men were chosen to office, two weeks ago, whose intimacy with abandoned women, and whose proprietorship of their houses and furniture is matter of public notoriety, and others whose highest qualifications were their intimate relations to some low groggery and fa-

providing prizes for target-excursions.

miliarity with the debosed wretches and criminals who frequent it. Of what use to expect honest and economical government when such law-makers and executive officers are chosen by the com-

## DICTATION TO NEWSPAPERS.

The Boston journals are discussing an event which may appropriately be the subject of comment in this quarter also. It appears that The Traveller lately noticed Longfellow's new poem of 'Hiswatha" in terms of condemnation, as it had perfect right to do. There is no evidence that there was anything in the language of the critique which exceeded the proper limits of such discussion; but the publishers of the book, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, took umbrage at it, and wrote a note on the same evening to The Traveller, speaking of the offending article as evincing "very little regard for their personal feelings as publishers, or their friendly regard any way," and ordering all their advertisements to be stopped, and The Traveller to be sent to them as subscribers no

Of course it is the right of any advertiser or sub. criber of a public journal to bring his relation with it to a close at any moment, but we hardly think that a condemnatory critique like this is a good reason for so doing. It would seem to imply that the publishers will only advertise in such newspapers as will praise their publications; but we fancy that if those terms were made public beforehand. few journals desirous of a decent reputation would be found to accept them. For our part, we wish it to be distinctly understood by everybody, if there is anybody who does not understand it already, that our reviews of books, like our notices of artistic performances and industrial inventions, are designed exclusively for the information of the public and not for the benefit of authors, publish. ers, artists, or inventors. We aim to consider matters of that sort on their own merits, and we certainly hope never to be found commending a literary, histrionic, or other production because it is announced to the world through our advertising columns. Advertisers pay for the insertion of their announcements and nothing more. If they do not find they get their money's worth, they will do well to seek some other medium to make known their wares, for they need never expect that such a deficiency will give them any control over the other part of the paper. These convenient ar. rangements which are said to exist in some establishments, where the sum paid covers not only an advertisement, but a puff in the leading columns, are such as in the end are as disadvantageous to the advertiser as they are dishonorable to the

We can hardly believe that Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have not something like a good explanation to offer for the attempt thus alleged against them to dictate to The Traveller what sort of critical judgment it must express upon their books. Indeed, we suspect that there is some mistake in the matter. We have had as extensive relations with publishers as perhaps any other journal in the country-The Tribune being regarded by them, so far as we are aware, as the best channel for the adver. tising of books that is at their command. In the course of these relations we have met with occa. sional instances of such dictation as The Traveller complains of, having on several occasions known publishers for a time to withhold their advertisements from our readers because our judgment happened to differ from theirs on some points which they thought important. But this is the first intimation we ever heard of that this distin guished and popular house could be guilty of duct so unwise, so hurtful to themselves, and aiming at such degradation of that great agent of social illumination, the newspaper press, on whose independence and honesty the progress of literature, as well as of all other good things, so much depends.

## TRADE AND PRICES.

I. Trade produces nothing. It is useful and necessary in its sphere; but it may be so expanded and employ so many hands as to impose serious and needless burdens on Industry. If half the world contrive to live by trade, the other half must keep the wheels in motion.

II. We must have traders as well as work. ers : but the fewer traders will serve the purpose, the greater will naturally be the annual aggregate of production, and the larger will be the dividend to each useful member of society. If we could so adjust matters that five persons in every hun. dred would suffice to do all the transporting and exchanging, leaving ninety-five for productive industry, the general good would thereby be promoted.

III. Nobedy doubts that far fewer exchangers and traffickers might answer every purpose. One. fourth of the traders now doing business in this city might do the whole of it, charge the producers but half so much commission or profit as now, yet do better for themselves than (in the average) our traders now do. And we see that our wholesale trade is now tending irresistibly into fewer and fewer hands. Our importers and jobbers increase by no means so fast as does the

business passing through their hands. IV. Political Economy, as we understand it, is the science which teaches how to employ every faculty, every muscle, to the best advantage. Enlightened Protection is beneficial, because it tends to bring producers and consumers nearer each other, and thus diminish the tax levied by Commerce upon Industry. Internal Improvements are beneficial, because they attain the same end (substantially) in another way-by diminishing the actual cost of transportation between two points. and thus bringing the producers at those points practically, though not geographically, nearer each other.

V. If all the operations of trade could be conducted on a large scale, a great saving could be effected. The bread of this City could be made much cheaper is a dozen bakeries than in two, three, or five hundred; and so in almost every other department of manufacture and distribution. The publication of THE TRIBUNE is an example in point. Were the patronage it receives divided among thirty or forty journals, at least four times as much labor would be expended thereon; and while the public would be far worse served, the workers would be less liberally paid. VI. But " the slothful man saith. There is a lion

in the way." If we concentrate too much, we are told, monopoly will come in, and enhance the price unreasonably in order to swell the gains of the master. Now, if it were proposed to give te one or three a legal monoply of baking bread (or anything else) at their own prices, this objection would have weight. Otherwise, it falls to the ground

VII. We illustrated, in a late article, the public benefits of concentration, by the case of Baking, in which we proved that a few large bakeries could serve the public for half the charge of man," small ones, to the profit of all concerned. This The Times understands as a proposition on our part that the Baking of this City shall be made a Mu. nicipal enterprise.

-That, certainly, was not our intention. We do not decide that the Organization of Labor by Government, or "the House of Industry," or the Protective Union," or some other, is the true way to attain the beneficent end in view. All the plans enumerated have their good and their bad points: let them be impartially considered, and let others be suggested. The end meditated is desirable, and we trust it is not unattainable. Let us keep it constantly and hopefully in view, and the right way will doubtless in due time be mads

### THE LOANMONGERS OF EUROPE.

In order to understand the facility of raising at any time immense amoun's of money in Europe for the use of Governments and Courts and church establishments, we must begin by understanding the peculiar social state and the peculiar machinery called into play in performing such extraordinary operations. In the first instance, we see all over Europe-chiefly in Great Britsin, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland-Poland, Hungary, and Livonia, and various other parts of the Old World-the accumulated moneyed result of the people's labors of ages past, either in real estate or invested in Government bonds, still vested in the hands of the descendants of the Norman robbers, Danish pirates, or adventurous knights and other more or less disreputable brigands or warriors of the dark and feudal ages, when might trampled on right, and no cant about Christianity or civilization yet existed to create meta. physical distinctions. The guilt was hardly so much in the first robber who built his castle on his neighbor's bones as in the law which subse. quently sanctioned the burglary by baptizing as right what was wrong and surrounding that wrong with laws of entail and similar intrenchments to vest for all time to come in the children of the descendants of these bandits the bloody spoils of their forefathers. The masses of men all over Europe were born not to be men-to assert the dignity and erjoy the blessings of humanity-but to become the beasts of burden of this jolly progeny of a clique of robbers.

When English statesmen or English philanthropists, even now-a-days, speak of " the people," of their tender regard for "the people's" welfare, we have always looked upon such pleasant deceit as an outrage on the manly Anglo-Saxon idiom. The masses of Europeans are no people. To call them so is a lie, and one of unusual corpulence though it has grown into an institution. In France, alone, was a vigorous attempt ever made to break this oppression of the land-owners, and it was a bloody, coarse and revolting one. Yet there, at least the power of the great land-owners was partially destroyed, and in other parts of Europe, as in Russia, slight modifications have taken place, but substantially and practically "the people" of Europe are this day, as some hundred years back, out beasts of burden. The name of people is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. Without any generally diffusive system of liberal

education except in Holland and Prussia, with the load of tyranny on conscience and freedom of thought still smothering the progress of civiliza. tion, with laws protecting the ill-gotten property of the landed and moneyed monopolists of former ages, the masses of the people still go through this beautiful world not to toil and labor and live for their own happiness but for the purpose of contributing to the happiness of a privileged class. No wonder that such contempt exists in Europe for the laboring classes, when those who labor have no sense of their own rights, and with wretched cowardice allow themselves to become the victims of the might accidentally above them-It is only when masses of human mirds are for a long series of ages unqualified for any mental effort by the depressing influence of remorseless bodily labor, unrelieved by any intellectual aspiration, unblessed by any human joy, that despotisms, church establishments, the rule of Jesuits over the conscience and of usurers over the pur. snits of men become possible.

This slight recapitulation of these well known features of European civilization is unavoidable in order to show how it is possible to raise with so little difficulty such extravagant amounts as we hear of every day in Europe. The accumulated wealth of feudal Europe is in the pockets of a small band of landowners and money-lenders. Indeed the slow progress which Europe has made in industry in comparison with our country is mainly owing to this fact of the centralization of wealth in the hands of monopolists: while here, as long as the country remains free from the curse of largely accumulated individual fortunes which inevitably lead to monopolies, capital will only be scarce because it is diffused. The bulk of European property being held by comparatively few ersons, it becomes a comparatively easy task for governments to raise money upon it.

Take Austria, for instance-a country which suffers from a chronic scarcity of cash. What is she doing at this moment? She proposes to raise money by negotiating the mortgage bonds of the land-owners of the Austrian dominions. But how is such an operation possible? Through the Jewsh houses, who, shut out from all more honorable oranches of business, have acquired in this an unenviable degree of aptitude. There are in Vienna the Rothschilds, and Arnsteins, and Eskeles, and the Jew-Greek house of Seria, for whom the management of a loan of \$100,000,000 is a matter of most easy accomplishment. The way they start a the loan is to get all their correspondents to canvass their business constituencies, and with the allurements of a particular commission, their correspondents of course do their best to ensuare their customers.

The broad facts we have pointed out have naturally produced all over Europe, especially in it Northern, Western and Central portions, where the indolence which prevails in the Southern part (as Italy, Spain and Portugal) is modified by climate, all manner and kinds of capitalists, speculators and jobbers, who have no other business beyond that of dealing in money. Now there are posted in every point of Europe, Jewish agents, who represent this business, and who are the correspondents of other leading Jews. It must here be borne in mind that for one big fish, like Rothschild, there are thousands of minnows. These make play and find food chiefly in Amsterdam, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Paris and Brussels, and, as a general thing, loans are distributed among them in the following proportion:

Beside the regular agents every one of these

places swarms with Jews who sid in placing the stock. All over Germany and Helland, in Hand rer, Brunswick, Cassel, Carlsruhe, Mannhelm, Cologne, Rotterdam, the Hague, Antwerp, and again in Poland and the adjoining counties, in Breelau, Cracow, Warsaw, and so almost through out Europe, there are to be found in almost every town a handfui of Jews who deem it an honor to take a little of the new stock on speculation if the Rothschilds or any other of the great Jewish houses are cornected with the negotiation. It is this business Free Masonry among the Jewish bankers which has brought the barter trade in Government securities to its present hight.

It remains to be seen, and the time is not dis. tant, how the chief houses connected with this barter trade will stand when distrust makes their customers disgorge the securities which have been forced down their throats and the markets become over-glutted with unsalable bonds. Bearing in mind the havor which the first Napoleon's wars created among these loan-mongers, we have heretofore pointed out the smash, which from a knowledge of their financial position and connections we have no hesitation in predicting as sure to happen as a consequence of the present war to the rep. resentatives of this particular race.

That very compact machinery which is their greatest power of success in times of prosperity is their greatest cause of danger in time of alver sity. Let the confidence in the Rothschilds be only once slightly shaken, and the confidence in the Foulds, the Richschoffsheims, the Stieglitzs, the Arneteins and Eskeles is gone. The results of despotism and monopolism are precisely similar. Let Louis Napoleon be chopped off, as he may be any moment by some clever Pianori, and France is in confusion. Let Lionel Rothschild of London or James of Paris stagger under any clever combination of disasters, and the whole loan-mongering fabric of Europe will perish. The history of one of these loans is the history

of all. But, strange to say, an apparently trivial circumstance contributes to the popularity of the Dutch, Russian and Austrian securities over all other. The fact that they are certificates, and not, like the English and French, inscriptions makes them stand far higher with capitalists, who love to have the papers in their own safe and cut off the dividend-sheets with their own scissors. Just as amenity of manner often contributes to the popularity of a very naughty Bolingbroke or Chesterfield, so does their handiness of arrange, ment contribute to the popularity of these very naughty bonds. But let the war be protracted but for another year or so, and the already shaken power which thus comes up to the help of every despotism of Europe will pass away. The catastrophe will doubtless for a time greatly disturb the affairs of individuals and nations. But the world will be better and the masses of men far happle when such things are at an end.

## A CAUTION TO HUNTS.

We have already chronicled with sadness the defeat of THEODORE G HUNT, the gallant represent ative of the IId District of Louisians in the last Congress. Mr. Hunt in that Congress nobly resisted the passage of the Nebraska bill, but he did not propose to persevere in that resistance. On the contrary, he expressly declared he would not do so, but would sail on the opposite tas't hereafter. This would not answer: he had voted once adversely to Slavery Exten-ion: he had dared to uphold the good faith of the South in opposition to its fancied interest; and his doom was caled. The Louisiana Courier-the old Democratic organ in New Orleans-thus exults over his defeat-and we ask that other Hunt who condemns all efforts to arouse the North in support of Freedom in Kansas, and tells us to appeal rather to "the conservative men of the South"-to listen

to "the conservative men of the South"—to listen:

"The defeat of Mr. T. G. Hunt, in the Hd Congressional District (says The Courier), is an event which will impress the fact more deeply upon the minds of our Nor-hern brethren that Southern rights cannot be tampered with by our public servants with impusity, and that the hand of retribution must, sooner or later, arrest the course of him who, in a moment of misguided ardor or of party zeal, endangers in the least those sacred prerogatives. The verdict rendered by his former constituents, and the feeling which exists in this State regarding his course upon the K unsats in this State regarding his course upon the K unsats to the search will, are unmistakable in their language and bearing. The district had always been a hopeless one for the Democrats; the majority therein against us had formerly been unconquerable; and even when a Democratic champion was lately put upon the course Democratic champion was lately put upon the course to combat Mr. Hunt, few thought the the result would have been so glorious or unantmous in consequence of the party disadvantages that were to be contended against. But the sequel abowed that when Louisianian are alled more to be contended. ians are called upon to decide questions which involve not only their interests but the honor and institutions of the South, they will always be found battling on the side of right and justice, and maintaining those who are adverse to giving 'aid and comfort' to Morthern negrophilists."

A New Maine Liquon Law. — The Portland Advertiser states that Judge Wells, the Democratic and Liberal candidate for Governor of Maine, has nearly completed the draft of a new Liquor Law, to be submitted to the approaching Legislature. It is under-stood to contain all the principles of the old license laws.—the sale, by licensed persons of not less than a certain quantity, the liquor not to be drark on the premises, distillation for medical and mechanical purposes to be a lowed, &c.
The Liquor men wen the recent election is

Maine, but only by denying that they were Liquer men. Their public resolves were all for Temper ance; but their private assurances were such as satisfied the nabobs of the Liquor Traffic, from whose coffers they obtained the requisite 'material aid.' By attacking in two columns as the Demeeratic and also as the Whig party-but uniting on the same candidates for both Houses—they have cured a majority, and will elect Mr. Wells Governor, though Governer Morrill has a much larger vote. And then they will try to go back from Prohibition to License. But trying and doing are not necessarily identical. Their law will be a most transparent farce, if enacted; for it is utterly impossible to stop drinking on the premises if you license the sale of liquor as a beverage. A loafer buys a quart with the money that should buy his children bread; and now it is his. If half a dozen other loafers are present, and he chooses to treat them to a swig out of his bottle, how can the seller help himself? He can't, and he won't try. Such a law as the embryo Governor meditates will cover the State with open grogshops in six months. And if Democracy allows a man to have liquor who can buy a gallon, it will hardly venture (in practice) to withhold this privilege from bim who is only able to buy balf a pint. Gov. Wells may be a great man : but if so, there must be some other business to which he is better adapted than that of drafting laws.

PROHIBITION IN CONSECUTEUT -It is now about fifteen months since the Prohibitory Law went into operation in Connecticut, time enough to show whether not it is capable of doing any good. The result is quite as callsfactory as the friends of Proublicon could reasonably have expected. At first its beneficial effects far transcended all that the most sanguins had anticipated. The rum traffic seemed strack stone dead at a single blow. Drunkards were newhere to be found. Hundreds of active, stirring business men had the pleasure of spending one whole year in this State withour witnessing that painful spectacle of a